

Appendix

Source and Accuracy Statement

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Source of Data

The SIPP universe is the noninstitutionalized resident population living in the United States. This population includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and nursing home residents, were not eligible to be in the survey. Also, United States citizens residing abroad were not eligible to be in the survey. Foreign visitors who work or attend school in this country and their families were eligible; all others were not eligible. With the exceptions noted above, persons who were at least 15 years of age at the time of the interview were eligible to be interviewed in the survey.

The 1984 panel SIPP sample is located in 174 areas comprising 450 counties (including one partial county) and independent cities. Within these areas, clusters of two to four living quarters were systematically selected from lists of addresses prepared for the 1970 decennial census to form the bulk of the sample. To account for living quarters built within each of the sample areas after the 1970 census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for construction of residential living quarters through March 1983.

The 1985-1987 panels SIPP sample is located in 230 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) each consisting of a county or a group of contiguous counties. Within these PSUs, expected clusters of two living

quarters (LQs) were systematically selected from lists of addresses prepared for the 1980 decennial census to form the bulk of the sample. To account for LQs built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample containing clusters of four LQs was drawn from permits issued for construction of residential LQs up until shortly before the beginning of the panel.

In jurisdictions that don't issue building permits or have incomplete addresses, small land areas were sampled and expected clusters of four LQs within were listed by field personnel and then subsampled. In addition, sample LQs were selected from a supplemental frame that included LQs identified as missed in each respective census.

For the 1984 panel, the first interview was conducted during October 1983 through January 1984. For the 1985-1987 panel, the first interview was conducted during February, March, April, and May of the respective panel year. Approximately one-fourth of the sample was interviewed in each of these months. Each sample person was visited every four months thereafter. At each interview the reference period was the four months preceding the interview month.

In the 1984 panel, occupants of about 95 percent of all eligible living quarters participated in the first interview of the panel. Occupants of about 93 percent of all eligible living quarters participated in the first interview of each of the remaining panels. For subsequent interviews, only original sample persons (those in Wave 1 sample households and interviewed in Wave 1

and/or 2 for 1985 panel) and persons living with them were eligible to be interviewed. Original sample persons were followed if they moved to a new address, unless the new address was more than 100 miles from a SIPP sample area. Then, telephone interviews were attempted. All first wave noninterviewed households were automatically designated as noninterviews for all subsequent interviews. When original sample persons moved to remote parts of the country and couldn't be reached by telephoning, moved without leaving a forwarding address; or refused to be interviewed, additional noninterviews resulted.

A person was classified as interviewed or noninterviewed for the entire panel based on the following definitions: interviewed sample persons were defined to be (1) those for whom self or proxy responses were obtained for each reference month of the appropriate longitudinal period or (2) those for whom self or proxy responses were obtained for the first reference month of the panel and for each subsequent reference month until they were known to have died or moved to an ineligible address (foreign living quarters, institutions, or military barracks). Noninterviewed persons were defined to be those for whom neither self nor proxy responses were obtained for one or more reference months of the appropriate longitudinal period (but not because they were deceased or moved to an ineligible address). Details on classification are found in "Weighting of Persons for SIPP Longitudinal Tabulations" (paper by Judkins, Hubble, Dorsch, McMillen and Ernst in the 1984 *Proceedings of the Survey Re-*

search Methods Section, American Statistical Association). Details on patterns of nonresponse can be found in "Weighting Adjustment for Partial Nonresponse in the 1984 SIPP Panel" (paper by Lepkowski, Kalton and Kasprzyk in the 1989 *Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section, American Statistical Association*).

Table 1.
Person Statistics for Longitudinal Panels

Panel	Initially Eligible	Classified as Interviewed	Person Nonresponse Rate
84P	52,800	32,400	30%
85P ¹	32,000	23,000	28%
86P	32,800	24,000	27%
87P	33,100	24,400	26%

¹ In the 1985 panel, persons who missed interviews due to the February 1986 sample cut were not classified as noninterviews but were adjusted for in the weighting procedure by a special factor.

Some respondents did not respond to some of the questions; therefore, the overall nonresponse rate for some items, especially sensitive income and money related items, is higher than the person nonresponse rate. For more discussion of nonresponse, see the *Quality Profile for the Survey of Income and Program Participation*, May 1990, by T. Jabine, K. King, and R. Petroni, available from Customer Services, Data Users Services Division (301-763-6100).

Estimation

Several stages of weight adjustments were involved in the estimation procedure used to derive the SIPP longitudinal person weights. Each person received a base weight equal to the inverse of his/her probability of selection. Two noninterview adjustment factors

were applied. One adjusted the weights of interviewed persons in interviewed households to account for households which were eligible for the sample but could not be interviewed at the first interview. The second was applied to compensate for person noninterviews occurring in subsequent interviews. The Bureau has used complex techniques to adjust the weights for nonresponse, but the success of these techniques in avoiding bias is unknown. For more detail on noninterview adjustment for longitudinal estimates, see *Nonresponse Adjustment Methods for Demographic Surveys at the U.S. Bureau of the Census*, November 1988, Working paper 8823, by R. Singh and R. Petroni.

Another factor was applied to each interviewed person's weight to account for the SIPP sample areas not having the same population distribution as the strata from which they were selected.

An additional stage of adjustment to longitudinal person weights was performed to reduce the mean square error of the survey estimates. This was accomplished by ratio adjusting the sample estimates to agree with monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) type estimates of the civilian (and some military) noninstitutional population of the United States by demographic characteristics including age, sex, and race, as of the specified control date. For the 1984 Panel, the control date is November 1, 1983. For each of the 1985, 1986, and 1987 Panels, the control date is March 1 of the respective panel year. The CPS estimates by age, race, and sex, were brought into agreement

with estimates from the 1980 decennial census which have been adjusted to reflect births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and changes in the Armed Forces since 1980. Also, SIPP estimates were controlled to independent Hispanic controls.

Accuracy of Estimates

SIPP estimates are based on a sample; they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey- nonsampling and sampling. We are able to provide estimates of the magnitude of SIPP sampling error, but this is not true of nonsampling error. Found in the next sections are descriptions of sources of SIPP nonsampling error, followed by a discussion of sampling error, its estimation, and its use in data analysis.

Nonsampling Variability.

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in the interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information; inability to recall information; errors made in the following: collection such as in recording or coding the data, processing the data, estimating values for missing data, biases resulting from the differing recall periods caused by the interviewing pattern used; and undercoverage. Quality control and edit procedures were used to reduce errors made

by respondents, coders and interviewers. More detailed discussions of the existence and control of nonsampling errors in the SIPP can be found in the *SIPP Quality Profile*.

Undercoverage in SIPP results from missed living quarters and missed persons within sample households. It is known that undercoverage varies with age, race, and sex. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks than for Nonblacks. Ratio estimation to independent age-race-sex population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have characteristics different from those of interviewed persons in the same age-race-sex group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the Census.

Comparability with Other Estimates. Caution should be exercised when comparing data from this report with data from other SIPP publications or with data from other surveys. The comparability problems are caused by such sources as the seasonal patterns for many characteristics, different nonsampling errors, and different concepts and procedures. Refer to the *SIPP Quality Profile* for known differences with data from other sources and further discussion.

Sampling Variability. Standard errors indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some non-

sampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The standard errors for the most part measure the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed.

Uses and Computation of Standard Errors

Confidence Intervals. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not

contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Hypothesis Testing. Standard errors may also be used for hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population characteristics using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses tested are (1) the population characteristics are identical versus (2) they are different. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are identical.

All statements of comparison in the report have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that, for differences cited in the report, the estimated absolute difference between parameters is greater than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

To perform the most common test, compute the difference $X_A - X_B$, where X_A and X_B are sample estimates of the characteristics of interest. A later section explains how to derive an estimate of the standard error of the difference $X_A - X_B$. Let that standard error be SD_{DIFF} . If $X_A - X_B$ is between -1.6 times SD_{DIFF} and $+1.6$ times SD_{DIFF} , no conclusion about the characteristics is justified at the 10 percent significance level. If, on the other hand, $X_A - X_B$ is smaller than -1.6 times SD_{DIFF} or larger than $+1.6$ times SD_{DIFF} , the observed difference is significant at the 10 percent level.

In this event, it is commonly accepted practice to say that the characteristics are different. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. When the characteristics are, in fact, the same, there is a 10 percent chance of concluding that they are different.

Note that as more tests are performed, more erroneous significant differences will occur. For example, at the 10 percent significance level, if 100 independent hypothesis tests are performed in which there are no real differences, it is likely that about 10 erroneous differences will occur. Therefore, the significance of any single test should be interpreted cautiously.

Note Concerning Small Estimates and Small Differences. Summary measures are shown in the report only when the base is 200,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that estimates will reveal useful information when computed on a base smaller than 200,000. Also, nonsampling error in one or more of the small number of cases providing the estimate can cause large relative error in that particular estimate. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs. Therefore, care must be taken in the interpretation of small differences since even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard Error Parameters and Their Use. Most SIPP estimates have greater standard errors than those obtained through a simple random sample because clusters of living quarters are sampled for the SIPP. To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Estimates with similar standard error behavior were grouped together and two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") were developed to approximate the standard error behavior of each group of estimates. Because the actual standard error behavior was not identical for all estimates within a group, the standard errors computed from these parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error for any specific estimate. These "a" and "b" parameters vary by characteristic and by demographic subgroup to which the estimate applies. For this report, the "a" and "b" parameters are used for household/family estimates only.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. There are two ways to compute the approximate

standard error, s_x , of an estimated number shown in this report. The first uses formula

$$s_x = fs$$

where f is a factor from table 2, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table 3. Alternatively, s_x may be approximated by the formula,

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

from which the standard errors in tables 3 and 4 were calculated. Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters, provided in table 2, associated with the particular type of characteristic. Use of formula 2 will provide more accurate results than use of formula 1. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration. Suppose that we have an estimate of 110,191,000 from table B. This number represents the combination of the SIPP one-year estimates from the 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 panels. To arrive at the base needed for the standard error calculation, divide

Table 2.
SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters for Estimates Using Panel Weights – 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 Longitudinal Panel Files

Characteristics	a	b	f
Households/Families			
One Year Estimates			
Total, White or Hispanic	–0.0000497	4525	1.00
Black	–0.0003117	3126	0.83
Two Year Estimates			
Total, White or Hispanic	–0.0006572	5884	1.14
Black	–0.0004053	4066	0.95

110,191,000 by 4. So, 27,547,750 represents the number of white households with children under 18 that have existed for a one year period. The appropriate "a" and "b" parameters and "f" factor from table 2 and the appropriate general standard from table 3 are $a = -0.0000497$, $b = 4525$, $f = 1.00$, and $s = 294,643$, respectively. Using formula (1), the approximated standard error is

$$1.00 \times 294,643 = 294,643$$

and using formula 2, the approximate standard error is

$$\sqrt{(-0.0000497)(27,547,750)^2 + (4525)(27,547,750 \div 294,851)}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 27,075,989 to 28,019,511. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90-percent of all samples.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage have different parameters, use the parameter (or appropriate factor) from table 2 indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage p can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{(x,p)} = fs$$

where p is the percentage of persons/families/households/ with a particular characteristic such as the percent of persons owning their own homes.

In this formula, f is the appropriate "f" factor from table 2, and s is the standard error obtained by interpolation from table 4.

Alternatively, the standard error, $s_{(x,p)}$, may be approximated by the formula:

$$s_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x}(p)(100-p)}$$

from which the standard errors in tables 3 and 4 were calculated. Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals in the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the "b" parameter, provided in table 2, associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula (3) above.

Illustration. Suppose that the SIPP estimates that 10.0 percent of Black households with a female householder age 40-49 dissolve within a two year period, as shown in table D. Calculate the base of the percentage by dividing the combined two year estimate by 2. Thus, the base is 1,050,000/2 or 525,000.

Using formula (3) and the appropriate standard error from table 4, the approximate standard error is

$$s_{(x,p)} = (0.95)(2.88) = 2.7\%$$

Using formula (4) and the appropriate "b" parameter from table 2, the approximate standard error is

$$\sqrt{\frac{4066}{525,000}(10)(100-10)} = 2.6\%$$

The 90 percent confidence interval as shown is from 5.8 to 14.2.

Therefore, a conclusion that the average percentage derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all samples.

Standard Error of a Difference.

The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates, x and y , is approximately equal to

$$s_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2 - 2rs_x s_y}$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y and r is the correlation coefficient between the characteristics estimated by x and y . The estimates can be numbers, averages, percents, ratios, etc. Underestimates or overestimates of standard error of differences result if the estimated correlation coefficient is overestimated or underestimated, respectively. In this report, r is assumed to be zero.

Illustration. Suppose that we are interested in the difference in the percentage of Black and White married couples that discontinued within a one year period. First, we need to determine the bases for the standard error calculations. The combined 4 panel estimate for Black married couples that discontinued within a one year period is 14,641,000. The corresponding figure for Whites is 186,188,000. Dividing both these numbers by 4, we arrive at the appropriate bases. Thus, of the 3,660,250 Black married couples and 46,547,000 White married couples, 6.8 percent and 4.2

percent discontinued within a one year period. (See Table A of the report.) Using formula (4) and the appropriate "b" parameters, the standard errors of these percentages are approximately 0.7 and 0.2, respectively.

The standard error of the difference is computed using formula (5):

$$\sqrt{(.7)^2 + (.2)^2} = 0.7 \text{ percent}$$

Suppose that we want to test at the 10 percent significance level whether the above two percentages differ significantly. To perform the test, compare the difference of 2.6 percent to the product of 1.6 x 0.7 percent = 1.12 percent. Since the difference is larger than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference, the data does support the hypothesis that the two percentages are significantly different at the 10 percent level.

Table 4.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households and/or Families

Base of Estimated Percentage (Thousands)	≤ 1 or ≥ 99	Estimated Percentages				
		2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
200	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
300	1.2	1.7	2.7	3.7	5.3	6.1
600	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.3
1,000	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
2,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
8,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
13,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
17,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
22,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
26,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
30,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
50,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
80,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

Table 3.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households and/or Families

(Numbers in Thousands)

Size of Estimate	Standard Error
200	30
300	37
600	52
1,000	67
2,000	94
5,000	147
8,000	182
10,000	201
13,000	225
15,000	238
17,000	250
22,000	275
26,000	290
30,000	302
50,000	319
80,000	210

Appendix Table 1.
Base Populations for Table A.

Time period and characteristic	Total	Family households			Nonfamily households	
		Married-couple	Other family		Male householder	Female householder
			Male householder	Female householder		
One-year Periods						
Total	349,669	206,103	8,117	40,823	39,681	54,946
White	302,824	186,188	6,560	28,165	33,365	48,545
Black	38,569	14,641	1,215	11,771	5,204	5,738
Hispanic origin*	20,411	12,291	713	3,989	1,808	1,609
With Own Children Under 18						
Total	130,603	102,569	3,021	25,013	(X)	(X)
White	110,191	91,007	2,548	16,636	(X)	(X)
Black	16,253	7,995	372	7,885	(X)	(X)
Hispanic origin*	11,400	8,202	207	2,991	(X)	(X)
Two-year Periods						
Total	172,076	102,328	3,679	19,965	19,315	26,789
White	149,172	92,748	2,898	13,722	16,248	23,557
Black	18,828	6,970	637	5,727	2,525	2,969
Hispanic origin*	9,480	5,901	300	1,770	734	775
With Own Children Under 18						
Total	64,517	50,839	1,387	12,291	(X)	(X)
White	54,440	45,254	1,106	8,080	(X)	(X)
Black	7,991	3,829	221	3,940	(X)	(X)
Hispanic origin*	5,484	3,950	124	1,410	(X)	(X)

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
(X) Not applicable

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.

Appendix Table 2.
Base Populations for Table D.

Characteristic	Age of Husband or Housholder**					
	Total	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+
All races and origins						
Total	172,076	29,675	39,529	28,040	38,551	36,280
Without own children	107,559	16,166	11,527	11,254	32,585	36,027
With own children	64,517	13,510	28,002	16,786	5,966	254
Married-couple households	102,328	15,408	25,796	19,709	25,475	15,940
Without own children	51,490	5,585	3,904	5,804	20,504	15,693
With own children	50,839	9,823	21,892	13,905	4,971	247
Other families, female householder	19,965	3,966	5,874	3,796	3,777	2,552
Without own children	7,674	422	361	1,352	2,985	2,552
With own children	12,291	3,544	5,513	2,444	790	—
White						
Total	149,172	25,328	33,585	23,862	33,762	32,634
Without own children	94,732	14,216	9,929	9,483	28,627	32,476
With own children	54,440	11,112	23,657	14,378	5,135	158
Married-couple households	92,748	14,133	23,140	17,546	23,274	14,655
Without own children	47,494	5,168	3,666	5,293	18,869	14,497
With own children	45,254	8,965	19,473	12,253	4,404	158
Other families, female householder	13,722	2,353	3,932	2,638	2,719	2,080
Without own children	5,642	299	219	893	2,151	2,080
With own children	8,081	2,053	3,714	1,745	568	—
Black						
Total	18,828	3,503	4,733	3,273	4,028	3,291
Without own children	10,837	1,367	1,311	1,549	3,401	3,209
With own children	7,991	2,136	3,422	1,724	627	82
Married-couple households	6,970	944	1,786	1,425	1,722	1,092
Without own children	3,141	279	179	371	1,295	1,017
With own children	3,829	665	1,607	1,055	427	75
Other families, female householder	5,727	1,488	1,835	1,050	917	437
Without own children	1,787	53	118	437	742	437
With own children	3,940	1,434	1,717	614	176	—
Hispanic origin*						
Total	9,480	2,294	2,691	1,652	1,812	1,032
Without own children	3,996	706	461	556	1,273	999
With own children	5,484	1,588	2,229	1,096	539	32
Married-couple households	5,901	1,350	1,851	1,029	1,087	585
Without own children	1,951	269	149	294	686	553
With own children	3,950	1,080	1,702	734	401	32
Other families, female householder	1,770	489	530	401	251	98
Without own children	360	16	24	88	134	98
With own children	1,410	474	506	313	117	—

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

** Husband in married-couple households, householder in other family households.

— Represents zero.

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.

Appendix Table 3.
Base Populations for Table E.*

Characteristic	Total	Elementary	High school		College	
		0 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more
All races and origins						
Total	172,076	26,770	22,788	58,180	29,659	34,679
With own children	64,517	5,484	7,803	24,687	12,434	14,109
Married-couple households	102,328	14,286	12,283	35,467	17,617	22,675
With own children	50,839	3,956	5,322	18,741	9,994	12,826
Other families, female householder	19,965	3,362	3,823	7,927	3,148	1,705
With own children	12,291	1,386	2,320	5,342	2,229	1,013
White						
Total	149,172	21,792	19,012	50,798	26,157	31,413
With own children	54,440	4,483	6,122	20,675	10,630	12,530
Married-couple households	92,748	12,269	11,142	32,371	16,128	20,838
With own children	45,254	3,379	4,684	16,687	9,003	11,501
Other families, female householder	13,722	2,278	2,341	5,491	2,271	1,341
With own children	8,081	993	1,322	3,516	1,465	784
Black						
Total	18,828	4,317	3,464	6,259	2,827	1,960
With own children	7,991	709	1,522	3,418	1,495	847
Married-couple households	6,970	1,653	993	2,323	1,049	952
With own children	3,829	361	551	1,550	718	649
Other families, female householder	5,727	925	1,379	2,301	825	296
With own children	3,940	317	926	1,772	734	191
Hispanic origin**						
Total	9,480	3,555	1,350	2,477	1,197	901
With own children	5,484	1,869	856	1,649	686	424
Married-couple households	5,901	2,239	859	1,495	757	552
With own children	3,950	1,318	606	1,124	535	367
Other families, female householder	1,770	713	271	560	147	78
With own children	1,410	521	232	480	131	47

* Husband in married-couple households, householder in other family households.

** Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.

Appendix Table 4.
Base Populations for Table F.

Characteristic	Married-couple households				Other families, female householder	
	Husband & wife worked	Husband only worked	Wife only worked	Neither worked	Householder worked	Householder did not work
Total	48,585	30,904	5,800	17,034	11,136	8,829
White	43,762	28,467	4,929	15,590	7,909	5,813
Black	3,522	1,619	697	1,129	2,937	2,790
Hispanic origin*	2,298	2,385	328	890	806	964
Without Own Children	20,428	12,253	3,905	14,904	3,873	3,801
White	18,876	11,368	3,390	13,861	2,840	2,802
Black	1,141	684	435	881	892	895
Hispanic origin*	641	592	169	549	159	201
With Own Children	28,157	18,651	1,896	2,130	7,263	5,028
White	24,886	17,100	1,539	1,729	5,069	3,011
Black	2,381	932	263	248	2,045	1,895
Hispanic origin*	1,658	1,793	160	340	647	763

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.

Appendix Table 5.
Base Populations for Table G.

Characteristic	Married-couple households						Other families, female householder		
	Husband and wife both worked			Husband only worked		Husband did not work	House- holder worked full- time	House- holder Worked part- time	House- holder Did not work
	Both full-time	Husband full-time wife part-time	Husband part-time	Full- time	Part- time				
Total	28,737	15,675	4,173	27,075	3,829	22,834	8,668	2,430	8,866
White	25,325	14,638	3,800	24,987	3,480	20,519	6,028	1,852	5,841
Black	2,520	740	262	1,345	271	1,827	2,411	517	2,799
Hispanic origin*	1,345	712	241	2,154	230	1,218	664	142	964
With Own Children	15,604	10,696	1,857	17,479	1,172	4,026	5,645	1,597	5,049
White	13,283	9,953	1,650	1,604	1,036	3,268	3,827	1,229	3,024
Black	1,702	521	158	836	96	511	1,677	358	1,904
Hispanic origin*	923	545	189	1,662	130	500	522	125	763

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.

Appendix Table 6.
Base Populations for Table I.

Characteristics	Total	Family households			Nonfamily households	
		Married-couple	Other family		Male householder	Female householder
			Male householder	Female householder		
Total	172,076	102,328	3,679	19,965	19,315	26,789
White	149,172	92,748	2,892	13,722	16,248	23,557
Black	18,828	6,970	637	5,727	2,525	2,969
Hispanic origin*	9,480	5,901	300	1,770	735	775
With Own Children Under 18						
Total	64,517	50,839	1,387	12,291	(X)	(X)
White	54,440	45,254	1,106	8,080	(X)	(X)
Black	7,991	3,829	221	3,940	(X)	(X)
Hispanic origin*	5,484	3,950	124	1,410	(X)	(X)

Percent discontinued

Characteristic	Total	Total		Family households						Nonfamily households			
				Married-couple families		Other family				Male householder		Female householder	
						Male household		Female household					
		Not poor	Poor	Not poor	Poor	Not poor	Poor	Not poor	Poor	Not poor	Poor	Not poor	Poor
Total	172,076	148,178	23,898	94,476	7,852	3,318	361	13,252	6,713	16,185	3,131	20,948	5,841
White	149,172	131,867	17,305	86,271	6,477	2,681	218	9,867	3,855	13,920	2,328	19,128	4,429
Black	18,828	13,032	5,796	5,985	985	529	107	3,008	2,719	1,814	711	1,695	1,274
Hispanic origin*	9,480	7,010	2,470	4,796	1,105	279	22	842	927	563	171	530	245
With Own Children Under 18	64,517	53,447	11,070	45,626	5,213	1,207	180	6,614	5,677	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White	54,440	46,705	7,735	40,988	4,266	1,015	92	4,703	3,377	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Black	7,991	5,131	2,860	3,209	620	159	62	1,762	2,178	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hispanic origin*	5,484	3,736	1,749	3,065	885	111	14	560	850	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
(X) Not applicable.

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.

Appendix Table 7.
Base Populations for Table J.

	Married-couple households	Other families, female householder	With own children under 18	
			Married-couple households	Other families, female householder
Total	11,533	10,738	7,562	8,825
White	9,235	5,550	5,959	4,665
Black	1,594	5,034	1,041	4,043
Hispanic origin*	1,714	1,764	1,374	1,552

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.

Appendix Table 8.
Base Populations for Table K.

	Married-couple households	Other families, female householder	With own children under 18		
			Married-couple households	Other families, female householder	Other families, female householder emerged from married-couple family
Total	752	2,468	553	1,891	1,063
White	619	1,538	443	1,195	777
Black	88	852	65	629	225
Hispanic origin*	74	205	44	175	103

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.

Appendix Table 9.
Base Populations for Table M.

Characteristic	Married-couple households					Other families, female householder	
	Husband and wife both worked			Husband only worked		Householder worked full- time	Householder Worked part- time
	Both full-time	Husband full-time wife part-time	Husband part-time	Full- time	Part- time		
Total	62,079	32,341	8,658	49,214	6,750	18,630	4,876
White	55,105	30,206	7,788	45,026	6,151	13,315	3,624
Black	5,195	1,488	624	2,680	452	4,877	1,165
Hispanic origin*	3,540	1,591	529	3,619	530	1,614	472
With Own Children Total	34,619	22,641	3,689	31,787	2,162	12,111	3,250
White	29,875	21,216	3,198	28,885	1,889	8,546	2,373
Black	3,487	923	369	1,730	181	3,290	825
Hispanic origin*	2,505	1,266	389	2,965	310	1,175	372

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The numbers shown are in thousands.

To calculate the appropriate base for statistical testing, divide the selected base by 4 for one year estimates and by 2 for two year estimates.